Chicago Daily Tribune

HENRY FOWLER & CO., PUBLISHERS. OFFICE IN THE TRIBUNE BUILDINGS, 53 CLARK STREET, NEXT DOOR SOUTH OF THE POST OFFICE.

VOL. VII.—OLD SERIES. CHICAGO, ILLINOIS, TUESDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 18, 1853. NEW SERIES.—VOL. I.—NO. 189.

TERMS—EIGHT DOLLARS PER YEAR.

CARDS.

HENRY LIPPERT,
PIANIST,
No. 58 STATE STREET, CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

DR. TOEPFER.
GERMAN HOMŒOPATHIC PHYSICIAN—Office and Consulting Room at No. 181 Lake Street, near Clark.

Dr. Toepfer offers his medical services to the citizens of this city and vicinity, for all diseases and the treatment of Chronic Diseases, even of the most aggravated character, by Homœopathic Medicines. The Doctor's success in treating Chronic Diseases has induced patients to the extent of his practice, his cures are effected speedily, and his charges are moderate. Jan 1-y

BUSINESS CARDS.

REMOVAL.
WM. P. HAYDEN, MATHER & TAFT. LEVI A. TAFT.
ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS AT LAW AND SOLICITORS IN CHANCERY, No. 12 South Water street, Chicago, Illinois.
BENJ. M. FIELD. ABEL BENEDICT. PETER W. FIELD.
CO-PARTNERSHIP.

HAVING associated with ourselves Peter W. Field, the late firm of Benedict & Field will be continued under the firm of Field & Benedict, will be conducted at the old office, No. 12 South Water street. FIELD, BENEDICT & CO.
Chicago, January 1st, 1853.

H. R. BELL, M. D.
GENERAL PRACTISING PHYSICIAN, Office No. 81 Harrison street, between Lake and Water sts., Chicago. Where calls will be attended to at all hours of the day or night. jan14-y

BANNER'S BOOT SHAVES AND TRUSSES.
S. BANNER. S. SERVIS. J. P. CLARKE.
ROBIRS, BERRY & CLARKSON,
ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS AT LAW, AND SOLICITORS IN CHANCERY.
No. 44 Clark street, Chicago, Ill.

H. C. KELLY,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW, Office, No. 8 Warner's Block, No. 126 Randolph street, Chicago, Illinois.
Particular attention paid to Collecting, and Corresponding. my22tf

A. W. WINDSCHIFFL,
COUNSELLOR AT LAW, and SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY, office in the Saloon Buildings. Entrance from Lake street. tr11-dly

J. HALL,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW, and Solicitor in Chancery—S. E. corner of Lake and Clark streets, (Saloon Buildings). ap17

CHICKERING & JAMES,
TTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS AT LAW, 146 Lake front, CHICAGO, ILLINOIS. jan15-1y

BROWN & HURD,
ATTORNEYS AND SOLICITORS IN CHANCERY, Chicago, Ill. Office, Room No. 1, in Doc. Smith's Block, Lake street. jan15-1y

ANDREW HARVIE,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW.
No 42 Clark-st., Chicago, Ill.

DR. J. S. BEACH,
HOMŒPATHIST, Office No. 112 State street. my6

DR. SNOWDEN,
PHYSICIAN, SURGEON and ACCOUCHEUR. Office and residence 160 Randolph, near corner of Wells street. Advice to the poor gratis. jan15y

C. G. THOMPSON & CO.,
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN BOOTS, SHOES AND BROGANS, No. 97 South Water st., Chicago, Ill.

NORTHWESTERN WHOLESALE GROCERY MANUFACTURING COMPANY,
Room required as No. 70, corner of State and Randolph streets. CLARK & GURLEY, Proprietors.
SIDNEY CLARK. J. G. GURLEY. WALTER KIMBALL, Chicago.

CLARK & SURLEY,
MANUFACTURERS of NO. 1 COIN BROOMS and WHISKS, Wholesale and Retail, No. 74 State st. All orders from abroad promptly attended to. 1y12-dlm

BOOTS AND SHOES.
WARD & DOUGHTY, Manufacturers, Middlebury, Vermont, and Wholesale dealers in Boots and Shoes, on Lake, opposite the sale of Rumsey, Chicago.

J. A. BURLINGAME,
DEALER IN
GROCERIES, PROVISIONS, FRUIT, Michigan Flour, Feed, &c. &c.
Corner of Lake and Clark streets, Chicago, Ill.

FURNITURE, CHAIRS AND LOOKING GLASSES,
WAREROOM, Manufactory and Depot for Furniture, Chairs, Looking Glasses, etc., No. 135 Randolph st., Chicago, Ill.
P. C. Supporting done at short notice. my22dly

HENDRIE & THELIVAN,
WATCH MAKERS AND JEWELERS, Brand's Block, Wells st., near Lake st., CHICAGO.
Watches and Jewelry carefully repaired at short notice, and on reasonable terms. Jewelry of all kinds manufactured to order. jn 21

ANOTHER NEW BOOK STORE, 81 CLARK STREET.
HOPKINS, DOUGLASS & CO.,
PUBLISHERS, AND BLANK BOOK MANUFACTURERS, Law and General Business Books. Stationery, Paper Hangings, &c., at low prices for cash. The Public generally are invited to call.

MEDICAL NOTICE.
DUTTON'S HALL & CHARK, partners in the practice of Medicine and Surgery, are prepared to render professional services of all kinds to the city and country. Office No. 40 Clark street, in Kirby's Brick Building, nearly opposite the Post-Office.
T. L. KING, M. D. D. B. CHARK, M. D.

A CARD.
DR. BRAINERD will attend to Surgical business in connection with the Magnetic Telegraph, Mail or otherwise. No. 4 Clark st, over the Post Office.

A. E. NEWKIRK,
PHYSICIAN, OCULIST & OPHTHALMIC SURGEON. Office in Clark street, Residence, 140 State street.
Office hours from 8 to 9 A. M. and 2 to 3 P. M. ocl6-y

A. GORDON AGNEW.

REMOVED—WM. STUART,
BOOK BINDER and Blank Book Manufacturer, having removed to the Saloon Buildings, Lake front, near Clark street, (in state,) is prepared, as heretofore, to execute all orders for Book Binding in all the various styles, Account Books, Shipping Books, etc., ruled to any pattern, or bound in the most approved manner. Entrance on Lake and Clark streets.

SHERWOOD & WHATLEY,
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC HARDWARE, Sign of the Anvil and Hammer, No. 128 Lake street, Chicago, Illinois.

Butter, Brodhead & Clapp,
No. 29 STATE STREET, BOSTON,
BANKERS AND DEALERS IN EXCHANGE,
CHECKS, DRAFTS, CERTIFICATES OF DEPOSIT, and Bank Bills of Suspended Banks, bought at lowest rates. Collections made on all parts of the Union.
REFERENCES:
Bostonians: Boston, Suffolk, Tremont, Mechanics' Blackstone, Boston Exchange, Merchants' Exchange, Commercial, Massachusetts, Boylston, Hide and Leather, Shoe and Leather, Mechanics' Bank, Georgetown, D. C., Notes wanted at lowest rates. jy19

ENCOURAGE HOME MANUFACTURE.
I AM manufacturing at the Old Stand of Foster & Co., No. 107 South Water street, one of a superior quality of Various styles of Parlor Grates and Fenders, which I am prepared to furnish at Wholesale or Retail, on as reasonable terms as any other establishment in the Western Country. Dealers in Stoves, Hollow Ware, Tin Ware, Plows, Plow Castings, Iron, Steel, Nails, Glass, Putty, Paints, Oils, Boots and Shoes, Hardware, Cutlery, Saddlery, Hardware, Saddlery, Hardware, Saddlery, Hardware

DAILY TRIBUNE.

W. W. DUANE WILSON, } EDITORS.
ROBERT FULLER, }

[illegible]

CHICAGO, TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 8, 1853.

☞ The Editors of exchange papers will confer a favor by stating that the Chicago Tribune has commenced the publication of a TRI-WEEKLY.

THE CHICAGO TRI-WEEKLY TRIBUNE is published Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, in time for the regular morning mails. It is of the same size with the large Monday Daily, a sheet of 28 columns, and contains all the reading matter of the Monday. This is the cheapest edition for residents in the country. It will be furnished to mail subscribers at the low price of $4.00 per annum in advance.

Summary of News.

IN CONGRESS, ON MONDAY, NOTHING BEYOND THE usual preliminary business was transacted in either branch of Congress yesterday, in consequence of the death, on the morning previous, of Mr. Bond, democratic member of the House from the seventeenth district of this State. Among the numerous petitions presented in the Senate, were several asking for the friendly intervention of this government in order to secure the freedom of religious worship to Americans in other countries. On Wednesday, the U. S. Senate took up Mr. Gwin's Pacific Railroad bill. Mr. Rusk immediately offered a substitute for the whole measure, and Mr. Brodhead gave notice of his intention to do the same. The further consideration of the subject was then postponed, and the bill proceeded to the consideration of the resolution of August last, directing the committee on Foreign Relations, relative to the Mexican grant of the right of way across the isthmus of Tehuantepec. A lengthy debate ensued, the result of which, it is thought, will be the abrogation, on our part, of the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, in which we stipulated to protect the Mexicans from Indian depredations on the frontier. It is true that the resolutions of the Foreign Committee are of a somewhat warlike tenor; but then a declaration of hostility against Mexico, in her present enfeebled and distracted condition, is considered out of the question. The morning hour was consumed in the House of Representatives in discussing the Senate bill relative to the coinage of the United States. The House went into Committee of the Whole, nominally on the Army appropriation bill. A very serious and disorderly debate ensued, as to whether the national armories should be under the superintendence of civil or military officers.

THE SPECIAL WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENT OF THE N. Y. Herald writes that the Senate will be certain to reject the treaty for the settlement of the Canadian reciprocity and fishery questions which the Secretary of State and the British Minister have so long been engaged in perfecting. It appears that both the wines, fishermen and other parties of the law, these treaties, stamped by the British government, under the Addington treaty, as a fugitive from justice, is to have a rehearing of the accusation against him before he shall be delivered up under the Warrant of the Commissioner who held the first examination.—The accused is charged with shooting at a "middle man" in Ireland, who had dispossessed a friend of his from a few acres of land. The crime, in the eye of the law, is just in enormity to that of actual murder, and, if found guilty, the prisoner would have sentence of execution passed upon him—or, at least, "sentence of death recorded," which is, in effect, transportation for life. Times really, however, are not looked to by our authorities, whose duty is simply to see the ends of the treaty fulfilled with national honor and good faith. The decision of the U. S. Supreme Court, relative to the case, is published in the New York papers.

ADVICES FROM PORT AU PRINCE, HAYTI, TO THE 15th ult., state that the yellow fever was commitingawful havoc among the natives at that place. By a decree of Faustin all metallic money had been quadrupled in value—that is, the price of one dollar had "been raised to four in commercial value.

A ROYAL DECREE HAS THIS DATE BEEN ISSUED by the Queen of Spain, permitting the importation into the port of Santiago de Cuba of lumber and building materials free of duty for the period of twelve months, and of Indian corn and meal, potatoes, rice, &c., free the term of six months. For the more precise and accurate information of those of our merchants interested in the matter, we give a literal translation of the decree in question.

THE LONDON NEWS, IN SPEAKING OF THE NEGOTIATIONS of the government, says, "We may expect to *see the present government play two winning cards in America*—the one by the settlement of the Clergy reserve question in Canada, the other by arranging free trade between our American dependencies and the United States.

THE WEATHER IN PARIS IS SO MILD, THAT THE chestnut trees named after "the 20th of March," in the garden of the Tuileries is nearly in leaf; in the garden of Luxembourg, there are several rose trees in full bearing as in spring, and at the Jardin des Plantes, some of the Almond trees are in full bloom.

M. JOSE DE VALERAS LAID BEFORE THE SPANISH Ministry a plan for the protection of the Island of Cuba, consisting in the establishment of three flying columns of volunteers, charged with watching over the security of the island, and promptly repelling all attacks. The Navy of Spain is said now to consist of 178 vessels of all grades.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, *July 21, 18* Rhode Island, a test vote on the new Liquor Law was decided in favor of the law—59 to 24. The bill will have to pass the Senate yet.

MR. P. W. STRONG, OF CINCINNATI, HAS COMMENCED ticketing through to Baltimore, via, Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. The fare is established is: to Zanesville $6 to Wheeling $7 60; to Baltimore $10, to Washington, D. D. $10 50; to Philadelphia $10 50. Low fare through Cleveland will keep this the route.

BOTH SEXES ARE NOW FLOCKING TO THE ISLAND of Madeira. The brig Nashville has sailed with flour and corn.

THE THREE LINES OF RAILROAD LEADING FROM Boston to the West, have advanced the freight charge on flour from 50 to 75 cents per barrel.

THE POOR OF THE STAGE WAS BURNED OF THREE trunks, between Kenosha and Waukegan, on Thursday night last. The stage was on its way to this place.

THE ARK LOTS ARGUMENT TO THE *Force* AT LAST Railroad Charter, has passed the Wisconsin Assembly by a vote of 32 ayes to 24 nays.

NEAL DOW, OF "MAINE LIQUOR LAW" fame, is at present lecturing in Pittsburgh. Could the distinguished advocate of "total" abstinence be induced to favor us with a lecture.

THE DAYTON AND WESTERN RAILROAD, LEADING from Dayton toward Indianapolis, will be completed to the State line in a week or two, and will then be connected with Indiana by the Central Indiana Co.

DEATH FROM THE BITE OF A DOG.—WE REGRET to learn that Mr. W. Curtis Hendrickson, farmer, of Bedlington, Cook county, died last Wednesday, from the effects of a bite by a dog. About seven weeks ago, his own dog bit two calves, which died in about a fortnight; at the same time two sheep were bitten, which also died. The dog had not manifested any signs of madness; except being somewhat cross some days after he had bitten the calves and sheep, and before any had died, he bit Mr. Hendrickson, and was destroyed, lest as yet there was no suspicion of madness. After this, however, Mr. H. consulted a physician, but the wounds were almost healed, and though exceedingly alarmed, felt no ill effects till a week yesterday, when he was seized with spasmodic affections, which continued till Saturday last, when he died in great suffering.

Southern Michigan and Northern Indiana Railroad.

We find the following interesting facts in relation to this road, in the Galena *Advertiser*. The road was first projected by the State of Michigan; but, in 1849, it was found to be the property of E. C. Litchfield, of Detroit, his brother, and the following New York gentlemen: John Stricker, Charles Butler, Gov. Hunt, George Bliss, Gov. Marcy, Hugh White, and some others; and the Board of Directors now consists of the following gentlemen: Elisha C. Litchfield, John Stricker, George Bliss, Gov. Marcy, Charles Butler, Hugh White, John H. Israel, Charles Butler and Edwin C. Litchfield. In the completion of this road to Chicago the company in twelve months "laid down over two hundred miles of T rails, and put in operation, and published by any railroad in the United States in the same length of time." The owners of this road are understood to be interested in the Illinois Central and Mississippi Railroad, the charter of which has just passed the Legislature. We infer from the specimens of workmanship displayed by the gentlemen here before, that the work will be "put through by daylight." And further, we think they are not afraid of the good will of those who have it in their power, and are able to benefit them.

Mr. Coombs, the Reader of Shakspeare.

Mr. Coombs, we understand, will soon give his readings in this city. The Columbus papers speak highly of them. The Journal of that city says:

We are glad to affirm that Mr. Coombs' reading of Hamlet last night afforded very great delight to the audience, and gave a demonstration of his histrionic abilities sufficient to warrant us in predicting that he will achieve a place in the very front rank of actors. The power to hold the attention of an audience for a play, *real*, is very rarely possessed by any individual. Mr. Coombs presented the poetry of Shakspeare in its true light, without any fantastic trickery. Scene was never sacrificed to sound and throughout the chaste appreciation of the man of fine and cultivated taste was apparent. Mr. Coombs delivers passages of static declamation, very beautifully; and in the soliloquy upon death and the skull, the sonnet of the poet was rendered with a truth and beauty which deserved the highest praise. From what we saw in the reading, we are ready to pronounce that Mr. C. possesses the greatest requisite for a fine reader—the faculty of portraying the emotions in the features. This is the first requisite, the indispensable requisite of an actor. The face should be the mirror of the mind; and yet you see men who are called "stars," roaring it to suit the spheres, and swinging their arms like the sails of a wind-mill, while their countenances have about the same expression as a cafe-head in the window of a restaurant. "There is no expression in their eyes, though they do stare vitrea."

FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE.

From our Regular Paris Correspondent.

PARIS, Jan. 10, 1853.

Dear Editor of the Chicago Tribune:

I promised in my last letter to give you a general view of the statistics of Paris, and closed with an account of the condition and manner of life of the better off among the working classes. In my present I shall go further down, and give you a sketch of the position of those who are really and deeply poverty-stricken, and often tainted with crime. Hitherto we have only looked at those lodging houses where rooms or beds are let by the month. We turn now to another class, of a lower order, where the same thing is done by the day. These last the examiners of the Chambers of Commerce have graduated into the following descending scale of wretchedness. First come a small number, sufficiently furnished, which are nothing but dens of debauchery. In these, as in all places for the accommodation and encouragement of vicious people, prices are high, and a bed costs a franc and a half a night.

A second class is frequented by vagabonds and by criminals, although not those of the worst class. Here mine host coolly asks his lodger, if he will sleep in clean sheets, or in dirty ones—A bed with dirty sheets that have already been used, costs, for one person, twelve sous; for two persons one franc. If the sleeper goes to the extravagance of clean linen, he must pay a franc, if alone; or three quarters of a franc, if he sleeps double. This would be considered dear by honest people; but thieves, when they pay at all, must pay well.

A third class consists of houses frequented by work-people who have but little employment.—The beds, as usual, are all double; and one place for a night costs from sixteen sous down to three. Below this, come filthy dens, at two sous a night, haunted by beings who are not so much dangerous as utterly miserable and hopeless. It is remarkable that these wretched lodgings are, in proportion to their size, far more profitable to their owners than are the lodgings of the wealthy. A miserable room, unwashed and unswept from week to week, and crowded with six beds, will bring, at four sous a lodger, two francs and eight sous a night, or 876 francs a year. There are few rooms in the most costly and luxurious quarters of Paris which pay as well. Many of the keepers of cheap lodging-houses will receive no one who does not pay beforehand. There is a little wicket in the door through which the two, three, or four sous necessary must be slipped before the visitor can enter. In fact the result of the whole system of low lodging-houses is little better than downright robbery. In one of these houses, in the Rue St. Medard, 93 lodgers, whose earnings barely averaged half a franc a day, paid out nightly from four to six sous for their lodging. The food of these wretched people costs almost nothing; their watery soup is made of bread that has been given them, or that they have picked up in the streets.

Clothing, both externally, clean and decent, cover a population of 21 sous, from 1 to 5 years of age, and 1 franc, from 5 to 20 years. Nearly all these poor girls supported themselves more or less by a life of shame; and most of them were drunkards. Two or three, in particular, were so given to intoxication, that the master of the house often carried them senseless to their rooms and put them to bed. There was one low vintaller and liquor-seller who seemed to be a kind of philanthropist. He had 28 chambers and closets, which he let without distinction to those who could pay more than those who could not. He not only gave his lodgers credit in this manner, but often made them presents of old shoes and even bread. These poor people would earn what they could by guiding strangers about the city, letting down the steps of carriages, &c., and thus scrape a few sous together to pay their good-natured landlord. If all other resources failed, they would get themselves arrested for a few days, so as not to starve.

Another house was almost in ruins. The partitions were stavd in; the plaster torn off; the doors broken; the window-panes smashed and replaced by bits of paper of all colors. The closets where many of the lodgers slept had no windows, and consequently no air. The beds were never made, the floors never swept. The people were principally Auvergnats, perhaps the rest and least civilized of the peasants of France. There was no woman, however, who pretended that she was a countess, and gave herself many fine airs. In another house there was a chamber, which contained only five feet in length by three in breadth. It was entirely filled up by a bed, on which the occupant, a woman, was obliged to stand whenever she dressed or undressed. Other houses of the same class were simple hands of tainted, unvented or four bits of wood, dressed with dirty cotton, and covered with rags of cloth and bits of old leather. No table, no chairs, no other furniture whatever. The doors were made of fragments of board, and let in through their cracks the only light which could enter. Two persons slept in each of these closets. In one chamber there were three beds for lodgers, and one for the person who let the apartment, a woman of about forty. This woman, with a girl of about 25, her servant, slept every night in the midst of six men, who often got drunk and fought until they were senseless.

And all that we have described hitherto exists now what may still be called, by comparison, the better quarters. There are other portions of the city where the state of misery and filth is indescribable. There are lodgings without air and light, where the stench to any decent nostrils is insupportable, for more than a few minutes. Oneof them is described by the examiners as "a veritable den, an infected hole, inhabited by men and women, whose repulsive features are deadened and carbonized by the effects of strong drink, and who practiced vices which are unutterable. Both sexes lay together promiscuously in the same room; they usually fought among themselves before going to sleep. Yet, in the midst of this awful misery and degradation, the inspectors found one woman who lived virtuously, and, with a sublime energy, worked day and night. In there a section earth more dignified, more noble, more touching, than this poor and lonely creature, struggling on, purely, steadily, undespairingly, against all these evil influences, and this evil force, and yet the eyes of the angels in Heaven are not on her. How many among us would be capable of such heroism in the midst of such misery?

Finally, there are two houses for children, as wretched and dirty as any of the foregoing, which keep of from eleven to seventeen lodgers, for two or three sous a night. Some of them are country boys who have come to Paris for work, and found destitution; others are little adventurers of the city who have run away from their parents, or been expelled from the workshops. Either from youthful uncasiness, or from fear of being discovered, they wander constantly from one house to another; and every morning these dirty beds bid farewell to their occupants, to welcome another, though a similar set lie the evening. One man, the keeper of a house perfectly abominable for its filthiness and misery, had lodged in two or three days 300 of these youthful outcasts; and his books showed that he received, on an average, 31 new faces every night. But, wherever they go, they learn nothing but what is evil; and before long they are found herding with those who could not. He not only gave his lodgers credit in this manner, but often made them presents of old shoes and even bread. These poor people would earn what they could by guiding strangers about the city, letting down the steps of carriages, &c., and thus scrape a few sous together to pay their good-natured landlord. If all other resources failed, they would get themselves arrested for a few days, so as not to starve.

Another house was almost in ruins. The partitions were stavd in; the plaster torn off; the doors broken; the window-panes smashed and replaced by bits of paper of all colors. The closets where many of the lodgers slept had no windows, and consequently no air. The beds were never made, the floors never swept. The people were principally Auvergnats, perhaps the rest and least civilized of the peasants of France. There was no woman, however, who pretended that she was a countess, and gave herself many fine airs. In another house there was a chamber, which contained only five feet in length by three in breadth. It was entirely filled up by a bed, on which the occupant, a woman, was obliged to stand whenever she dressed or undressed. Other houses of the same class were simple hands of tainted, unvented or four bits of wood, dressed with dirty cotton, and covered with rags of cloth and bits of old leather. No table, no chairs, no other furniture whatever. The doors were made of fragments of board, and let in through their cracks the only light which could enter. Two persons slept in each of these closets. In one chamber there were three beds for lodgers, and one for the person who let the apartment, a woman of about forty. This woman, with a girl of about 25, her servant, slept every night in the midst of six men, who often got drunk and fought until they were senseless.

And all that we have described hitherto exists now what may still be called, by comparison, the better quarters. There are other portions of the city where the state of misery and filth is indescribable. There are lodgings without air and light, where the stench to any decent nostrils is insupportable, for more than a few minutes. Oneof them is described by the examiners as "a veritable den, an infected hole, inhabited by men and women, whose repulsive features are deadened and carbonized by the effects of strong drink, and who practiced vices which are unutterable. Both sexes lay together promiscuously in the same room; they usually fought among themselves before going to sleep. Yet, in the midst of this awful misery and degradation, the inspectors found one woman who lived virtuously, and, with a sublime energy, worked day and night. In there a section earth more dignified, more noble, more touching, than this poor and lonely creature, struggling on, purely, steadily, undespairingly, against all these evil influences, and this evil force, and yet the eyes of the angels in Heaven are not on her. How many among us would be capable of such heroism in the midst of such misery?

Finally, there are two houses for children, as wretched and dirty as any of the foregoing, which keep of from eleven to seventeen lodgers, for two or three sous a night. Some of them are country boys who have come to Paris for work, and found destitution; others are little adventurers of the city who have run away from their parents, or been expelled from the workshops. Either from youthful une

Auction Sales.

SALES OF REAL ESTATE.
J. R. E. RUSSELL & CO.'S

REAL ESTATE AUCTION AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, for the purchase and sale of Lands, Tenements and Hereditaments, Farms, Plantations and Lands, Farm Stock and Implements of Husbandry, Merchandise, Household Furniture, Horses, Carriages, and other effects, Nos. 1 and 2 Exchange Building, Chicago, Illinois.

REFERENCES—Jacob Bunn, Cashier, Chicago; Hon. Thomas Dyer, Chicago; Hon. Thomas Drummond, Chicago; Hon. Thomas Ewing, Lancaster, Ohio; Hon. Thomas Corwin, Washington, D. C.; Hon. Thomas Ewing, Washington, D. C.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THROUGH LINE TO NEW YORK
VIA DANVILLE, PETERSBURG & NEW YORK
Steamship Line.

CONFIDENT OF SUCCESS in establishing a reliable, safe, and speedy line of Steamships between Richmond and New York, the Subscribers have chartered the following well known and favorite Steamships, viz:
CHARLES WEST, Capt. Jas. Rice, Commander.
CHARLES CONRAD, Capt. Jas. Lee, Commander.
UNITED STATES, 1500 tons, W. C. Berry, Commander.
UNCLE SAM, Captain Wm. Wilson, Commander.
These Steamships ply between New York, Port Royal, Fredericksburg, Richmond, Petersburg, and City Point.
The Subscribers have also chartered the following Steamships, viz:
CHARLES MOSER, Capt. Jas. Lee, Commander.
CHARLES MACON, Capt. Jas. Rice, Commander.
CHARLES CONRAD, Capt. Jas. Lee, Commander.
and intend passenger and freight steamers between Richmond and Liverpool, Havre, Bremen, Antwerp, Rotterdam, Amsterdam, Hamburg, Copenhagen, Stockholm, Cronstadt, St. Petersburg, Genoa, Leghorn, Marseilles, Barcelona, Malaga, Cadiz, Lisbon, Oporto, Gibraltar, Malta, Smyrna, Constantinople, Alexandria, Rio Janeiro, Montevideo, Buenos Ayres, Valparaiso, Lima, Canton, Hong Kong, Calcutta, Bombay, Sydney, Melbourne, Port Philip, Van Diemen's Land, Cape of Good Hope, Mauritius, Madras, Ceylon, Pinang, Singapore, Manila, Batavia, Rangoon, Mobile, New Orleans, Havana, Vera Cruz, Tampico, Aux Cayes, Port au Prince, Kingston, Chagres, Panama, Sandwich Islands, Valparaiso, Callao, Guayaquil, Mazatlan, San Blas, San Francisco, Portland, Oregon, Astoria, Nootka Sound, Sitka, Kamtschatka, Okhotsk, Ayan, Petropaulski, Hakodadi, Simoda, Shanghai, Canton, Macao, Amoy, Foochoo, Ningpo, Chusan, Shoal Water Bay, Hong Kong, Singapore, Batavia, Anjer, Point de Galle, Madras, Calcutta, Mauritius, Port Louis, Port Natal, Cape of Good Hope, Sierra Leone, Gambia, Senegal, Tangiers, Malta, Gibraltar, Lisbon, Oporto, Cadiz, Malaga, Barcelona, Genoa, Leghorn, Marseilles, Havre, Antwerp, Rotterdam, Amsterdam, Hamburg, Copenhagen, Stockholm, Cronstadt, St. Petersburg, Riga, Pernau, Reval, Helsingfors, Gothenburg, Christiania, Bergen, Archangel, Odessa, Sebastopol, Trebizond, Constantinople, Smyrna, Beirut, Jaffa, Alexandria, Tunis, Algiers, Bona, Oran, Tangiers, Mogador, Santa Cruz, Teneriffe, Funchal, Madeira, Porto Praya, St. Paul de Loanda, Benguela, Mozambique, Zanzibar, Aden, Mocha, Muscat, Bushire, Bussorah, Bombay, Goa, Calicut, Cochin, Colombo, Point de Galle, Madras, Calcutta, Rangoon, Moulmein, Malacca, Pinang, Singapore, Batavia, Anjer, Manila, Macao, Canton, Whampoa, Hong Kong, Amoy, Foochoo, Ningpo, Chusan, Shanghai, Nagasaki, Simoda, Hakodadi, Okhotsk, Petropaulski, Ayan, Sitka, Nootka Sound, Astoria, Portland, Oregon, San Francisco, San Blas, Mazatlan, Vera Cruz, Tampico, Chagres, Panama, Kingston, Port au Prince, Aux Cayes, Sandwich Islands, Valparaiso, Callao, Guayaquil, Lima, Montevideo, Buenos Ayres, Rio Janeiro